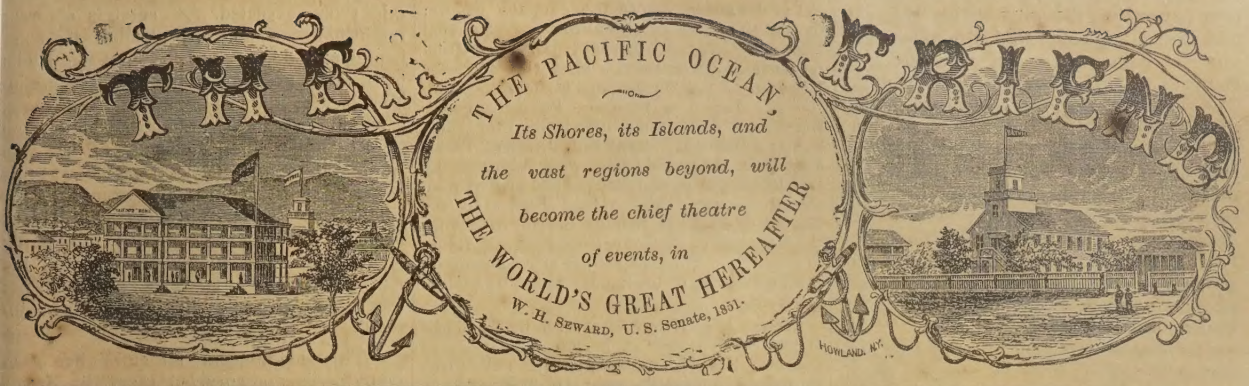

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THE FRIEND.

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

The Treaty.

From the San Francisco papers, we learn that Commissioners are investigating the influence of Reciprocity on United States trade and commerce. They discover from the testimony of merchants and others, that it is working most advantageously for the benefit of the United States. This is just what we have always asserted would be the result. Not only lumber and agricultural implements are now largely exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, but some of our internal improvements—the "big ditch" on Maui—call for a large importation of iron piping from Pittsburgh, Penn., costing from fifteen to $20,000.

Americans and Hawaiians are not alone benefitted, but Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen come in for their share. They are plantation owners. Here we have in Honolulu an English Iron Foundry, employing over one hundred hands, and now making extensive improvements and enlargements. If the Reciprocity Treaty should be abrogated by an English embroglio in treaty negotiations, the fires of the furnace would be put out and the trip hammer would cease to chime to the busy hum of industry and profit. We should imagine Englishmen and Germans would be the loudest in their advocacy of Reciprocity.

The late U. S. Minister Resident,—sailed as guest of Capt. Glass, commanding U. S. S. *Jamestown*. We think it admirably fitting that the Hon. Mr. Pierce should be conveyed to America on board one of our national vessels. Mr. Pierce's associations with our Islands are very strong, extending over a period of more than a half-century. The youthful supercargo of 1825, and prosperous Boston merchant of 1850, has ably and honorably represented the United States Government at the Hawaiian Court from 1869 to 1877. He left, wafted by the kind wishes and prayers of his fellow citizens upon the Islands, and may he enjoy peace and happiness during his remaining years, wherever his lot may be cast.

A new Photographic Establishment,—at the corner of Fort and King streets, opposite E. O. Hall & Son's, has been fitted up, and is now one of the most complete establishments for Photography. We are often tempted to examine the specimens on exhibition when passing up the street. The proprietor's long experience at Rulofson & Bradley's world-renowned establishment enables him to execute this work in the highest style of the art. We take pleasure in giving this unsolicited notice, for we always delight to commend those who are meritorious.

Loss of the Bark Jáva.—We have met with one of the crew of this vessel, which was wrecked June 7th near Fox Islands in Bherings' Sea. She had taken four whales and was "trying out," when she was stove by a cake of ice. The crew escaped on board the bark *Eliza*, and subsequently distributed among the other ships. Our informant was taken to San Francisco on the *Jennie Pitts*.

☞ So far as we can learn, out of the whole company of sixty men left last year in the Arctic, only two have survived. These were two kanakas, one Hawaiian and one Tahitian, who were sheltered among the Indians.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 10

Elberfeld, Germany,
Aug. 21st, 1877.

You see I am still in Elberfeld. As I wrote you in my last, at this season of the year I find it far more pleasant to be comfortably and "coolly" settled than rushing around in hot cities.

A splendid thunder storm, with abundant rain, has cooled the air and lifted somewhat the heavy atmosphere which has hung over the city for some days past, and rendered every one exceedingly hot and tired. For a summer, this has, on the whole, been very cool and agreeable, and we have had really nothing to speak of in the way of heat till of late. I had always supposed a city in the summer must be quite intolerable, but this German town, with its surroundings of fields and beautiful woods, orchards and gardens, is almost always fresh and cool.

We are just through the week of anniversaries here, which correspond to our meeting of the American Board or the May meetings in England. Here they continue one whole week, from Sunday to Sunday,—several different services taking place each day. A large number of clergyman from all parts of Germany have been present, and the crowds at some of the meetings have been tremendous. One unique feature, especially striking to an American, is the "Coffee Meetings." There have been a number of these. One of them I attended at "Vereins-haus," in Barmen. There must have been from 800 to 1000 persons present. Long tables were spread in the large hall and in the gallery. Nearly every seat was taken. Coffee and "currant-bread" and butter in abundance were served, and every one partook most heartily. Every now and then there was a speech from some clergyman, layman or missionary, when people would pause and give their attention. The gentlemen, if they were so inclined, would quietly smoke, and the ladies as quietly knit. It would take an Englishman, or an American, some time to accustom himself to these decidedly Teutonic usages. It is rather startling at least at a religious gathering, to see a dignified ecclesiastic take out his cigar and commence leisurely to puff away at it. But here they seem to think nothing at all of it, but regard it as the most natural thing in the world to

do. And on Sundays, at one or two gatherings, it was just the same. But you will understand, these were rather the social and informal gatherings, and of course never in churches. There it was quite another thing. The singing of the great congregations with the large organ, was something very fine, and every one joined. It was almost impossible to get a seat. There were all classes of people present, but none seemed to enjoy themselves more than the bright-faced deaconesses and the pastors. Some of the latter were fine looking men. A number of sermons on different themes were preached, and an eloquent address was made by Dr. Faber, of the "Mission-haus." Several young men were ordained for different mission fields. The places are assigned them, and they go where they are directed. Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, was advertised to speak, but there was some mistake about it; and instead I heard he was going to America. I should like much to have seen and heard him. A Mr. Bishop, from England, was here, who is much interested in work for children, and he made one or two addresses. The German missions have been most successful.

I send the programme of the services held during the past week of the Missionary and Church Anniversaries, (and the following is a translation):

THE WUPPERTHAL FESTIVAL WEEK

Will be (God willing) celebrated this year from August 12th to 19th. The programme of the feasts and reunions will be as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 12th—Annual Festival of the Rhenish-Westphalia Young Men's Association. Sermon, Pastor L. Weber, from Dellwig. Afternoon, 2½ o'clock, continuance of the festival in the Elberfeld Society Hall.—The General Assembly of the Rhenish-Westphalia Young Men's Association will be held on Saturday, Aug. 11th, in the Elberfeld Society's Hall.

Monday, Aug. 13th, at 9 A. M. in the Evangelical Society's House at Barmen; conference of the friends of the Evangelical Society for Germany, and reports of messengers. 4 P. M. Annual Festival of the Bible Society of Berg, in the First Lutheran Church at Elberfeld. Orator, Pastor Dryandor, from Bonn, and Pastor Hendricks, from Joellenbeck. Afternoon meeting in the Evangelical Society's House at Elberfeld.

Tuesday, Aug. 14th, 10 A. M. Annual Festival of the Rhenish-Westphalia Society for Israel, in the Reformed Church at Gemarke. Orator, Pastor Hersh, from Lintorf, and Pastor Walls, from Cologne. 7 P. M. Meeting of the friends of Israel, in the Evangelical Meeting House. At 4 P. M. in the First Reformed Church at Elberfeld, Barmen. Annual Festival of the Evangelical Society for Germany. Orator, Pastor Van Andel, from Amsterdam; Inspector, Erdmann, from Elberfeld; and Pastor and Director G. Muller, from Bristol,—evening. Afternoon meeting in the Evangelical Meeting House in Elberfeld.

Wednesday, Aug. 15th, 9 A. M. in the church at Unterbarmen. Annual Festival of the Rhenish Mission Society. Sermon, Pastor Bastian, from Bernburg. Ordination of several brothers by the Moderaman of the Cyrillsynod of Elberfeld. Ordination Sermon, Superintendent Kershstein. Delegation by Inspector, Dr. Theo. Fabri. To close with a farewell address by a missionary who leaves. 3 P. M. Public Mission Conference in the Church of Unterbarmen. Address and report, after this addresses and communications by missionaries and friends. 7 P. M. Free Assembly in the small hall of the Evangelical Society House at Barmen.

Thursday, Aug. 16th, 9 A. M. in the Church at Unterbarmen, General Church Conference. Subject of discussion, The Attitude of the Family, the Parish and the State toward the Educational Question. Referent Director, Dr. Thumofrom Reichenbach, in Saxony. First Orator, Pastor Tillesson. 3 P. M. in the halls of the Evangelical Society's House at Barmen. President, Pastor Hermann. At the same time in the Evangelical Society's House at Wupperfeld, President, Pastor Josephson, General Meetings with Addresses by the Deputies of several societies and visitors from abroad. 3 P. M. First Annual Festival of the Rhenish-Westphalia Sunday School Society in the large hall of the Evangelical Society's House in Elberfeld. The chief subject of consideration, The Significance of the Sunday School for Church and People.

Friday, Aug. 17th, 8:30 A. M. in the small hall of the Society House at Barmen, Conference of Pastors. Subject, On the Capacity for the Clerical Office. Referent Professor, Dr. Theo. Cremor, from Greifswald. 4 P. M. in the Reformed Church at Gemarke, Annual Festival of the Wupperthal Tract Society. Orator, Pastor Schniewend. from Braunswendt. Afternoon meeting in the Evangelical Society's House at Barmen.

Sunday, Aug. 19th, 4 P. M. in the old Lutheran Church at Wupperfeld, Annual Festival of the Barmen Gustav-Adolph Society and the Committee for German Protestants in Brasils. Speaker, Pastor Dr. Von Criezvon, from Leipsig. Delegation of two pastors for South Brasil, by Superintendent Kirshstein. After meeting in the Wupperfeld Society's House. 2:30 P. M. in the Elberfeld Society's House, Annual Festival of the Lutheran Saving House, and the to it annexed Evangelical Preparation Institute.

STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

This is a magnificent structure. We give a description of it in the words of another:

"Cathedrals have their individual characteristics as truly as their builders. The peculiarity of this one consists in having a kind of out-work of slender columns, arches, and inclosed niches, thrown like a vail of barred muslin over the front. In some places it nearly conceals the background of cathedral wall, and holds the eye in its entanglement of beauty. Especially when the westering sun casts the shadows of this projected out-work upon the main wall it seems doubled, and the real wall almost hidden. When one considers that this kind of work is carried up four hundred and sixty-six feet, the light, graceful, airy effect that is produced must be confessed to be indescribable. Into this delicate tracery crashed the shells and balls of the Germans in 1870. Its effects can be imagined. You can stand in one spot and count where thirty shells struck the spire. They tore into this slender drapery; they crashed through its gorgeous windows; they smote interior columns, leaving great ugly scars that time cannot heal. One made wild music in the organ, never intended by the builder; and on the night of August 25, the roof over the vast church took fire. Streams of melted copper poured down the gutters, and spires of flame leaped up to vie with the tallest spire of stone, man has ever erected. The flames ceased only when there was nothing more to burn. Still the French maintained a post of observation in the spire, and still the Germans rained their shells upon it. The very cross on the apex was hit, and saved from falling only by the lightning-rod. They say the building was struck by two hundred and fifty shells.

"The general effect is much less than might be expected. A careless observer might hardly notice any effect of the bombardment. The open work let the shells pass in to the solid stone and out again. You see, far up, part of a battlement gone, a pillar replaced by brick-work, and some light scantling where stone ought to be. To be sure, the roof is not yet replaced, but this is hardly noticeable from the ground, as the solid arches over the church were not affected by the destruction of the roof. The building teems with workmen, and soon most of the marks of war will be seen only by bright new stones that take the place of those injured.

"This magnificent structure has seen many perils and survived them all. It has been shaken by four earthquakes, struck by lightning, and more or less thrown down nine times—has been ravaged by fire five times—endured the Jacobin fury in 1793, tearing down two hundred and thirty-seven of the statues, and proposing to treat its lofty spire as they treated the column in the Place Vendome in Paris eighty years later. But it stands in such wondrous perfection as to make one see the propriety of comparing God's spiritual work to a temple. Begun long ago, it is not yet finished—room enough for new stones; and none of it old.

"It stands where the Celts once had a Druidical forest, and offered human victims. The Romans built on the spot a temple to Hercules and Mars. One of the statues of the former still decorates the present building. Since 510 the site has been occupied by a Christian church. About 1015, one of those spasms of sacrifice seized the country, and from one to two thousand men toiled at the erection of this cathedral—not for pay but for the salvation of their souls. Grander than sculptured frieze, lofty column, grand facade, and pinnacled spire, is the fact connected with nearly all these old cathedrals, that men toiled at their deep foundations, cut the hard stone into beauty, and lifted it into its place for the good of their souls, for the joy of sacrifice. It sweetens much of the taint of blood that so deeply stains those ages.

"It is hard at first to reconcile one's ideas of a church with the multitude of possible and impossible animals that these old builders scattered over their structures. You may stand either on the north or south side and count, without moving, over thirty huge animals, with heads of bulls, dogs, bats, gnome, and fiends, put on the most inconceivable bodies, and projecting two or three feet, to serve as ornaments and water-spouts. Some tear their jaws open with their hands, to let the water run out; others are doubled up with a perpetual belly-ache; others, again, have such an evident nausea, that a stream from the mouth is the most natural thing to be expected. They grin, leer, cock their heads one side, and seemed to roar with pain day and night, century by century. Gothic seems to be the right word to apply to this style. But these old builders believed that imps thronged the churches, so they set them to service, always on the outside—made them bearers of water—set them to do menial work. But that grim humor, that ran almost wild in producing quaint images, could

curb itself to carving the holy exaltation of an angel's face, or the tender sweetness of a child's.

"Something is needed for variety, where such an immense number of human statues are introduced. Eighteen equestrian statues will be needed to fill the niches on the front. A single portal has fifteen life-size statues (of from two to five figures) twenty inches high, and so admirably done that the Scripture scenes they represent are recognizable at once; besides ninety-six figures cut in bas-relief. In addition to all this statue-work, the pedestals, canopies, little animals, not over three inches long, and arabesque work, fine as a worsted thread, are too wonderful for description. Nothing short of a *study* should be given to these grand results of human thought and toil. All the best work, thought, feeling, and love of centuries crystallized in these glorious piles. What seems but a maze of meaningless marbles at first glance, marches out as the whole story of sin, redemption, and final glory, to him who patiently lingers to study and feel. These men were earnest, and full of the sublime gospel that they put into stone. Few in those ages could read the printed page; but written in stone, the one object that towered toward heaven, the first the sun kissed in the morning, and the last on which he smiled at night, every untaught peasant could read "that sweet story of old." And because we have learned other languages, and have other pages to read, is no reason why we should be blind to what men felt in their hearts, slowly cut into stone, and set up to endure. There is often more power to stir feeling in a stone than in a page. Each truly holds, and yet utters what feeling was put into it. The very gates and stones of Jerusalem were precious to God and his people. So is every stone over which a human heart has brooded, till it has been warmed into life, and made to take the heart's meaning. How much more where millions have been builded into shapes of beauty and power."

P. S. The war still goes on at the East, the Russians are winning in the main. Everything is quiet in this part of Europe. It is impossible now to say, what will be the political state of affairs among the Great Powers, certainly it will be very strange, if the Russo-Turkish war is concluded without the assistance or cooperation of some other nations. It remains to be seen what course things will take. F. W. Damon.

Capt. Gifford, of the American whaler *Young Phenix*, who befriended the survivors of the wrecked British emigrant ship *Strathmore* in the Pacific Ocean, is to receive, through Minister Pierrepont, a gold watch from them in recognition of the service rendered.

☞ One of the most hearty and efficient helpers at the Clear Lake Sunday School Assembly was Dr. E. Corwin, of Jacksonville, Ill. He spent a fortnight at the Lake, throwing himself with characteristic enthusiasm into the work, preaching, lecturing, and taking a leading part in the daily normal class instruction.—Exchange paper.

Island Tourists in Oregon.

In reading the journal of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, as published in the *Advertiser* of Oct. 20th, we were forcibly reminded of a trip, which we made to Oregon and California, in 1849, over twenty-eight years ago. Sketches of our visit were published in the Friend of that year, under the title of "A Trip from the Sandwich Islands, to Lower Oregon and Upper California."

It was our privilege to go, as the guest of Capt. D. Wood, commanding the U. S. Store ship *Massachusetts*. This was the first propeller in the Pacific, having originally been built under the special supervision of Ericson, the inventor. She was coveying U. S. troops to Oregon, from around Cape Horn.

In the October number of the Friend, for 1849, we find our notice of Portland runs as follows, and we think our readers wil be interested in the contrast as here presented between Portland, in 1849 and 1877:

PORTLAND, OREGON, 1849.

"*Portland.*—Arrived at Portland about 12 o'clock last night, May 15, in company with Judge Bryant, the newly appointed Territorial Judge and Capt. Crosby. We were rowed in a small ship's boat from Vancouver, about twenty miles, by four Indians, and having a strong current against us, our progress was slow. On waking this morning, looked out upon the rising town of Portland, situated fourteen miles above the junction of the Williamette with the Columbia. The town is handsomely laid out on the east side of the river, and is well situated, having in the rear an extensive forest and beyond that forest, at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, a beautiful farming country. The first settlement here was made in the autumn of 1845, by Capt. Crosby and Mr. Stark, the former, master, and the latter, supercargo of the barque *Toulon*. Their first building was a log-store, which is now standing; between twenty and thirty buildings have since been erected, and others are in progress. The house built by Capt. Crosby is an excellent dwelling house, and cost $5,000, and at the present time the premises are valued at $10,000. The buildings, including store and a dwelling house, erected by Mr. Pettegrove are substantial, and do credit to the place. The number of inhabitants in Portland is now about one hundred. The site of the town is admirably selected, being well adapted to the landing and discharging of vessels. I find but one vessel in port, the *O. C. Raymond*, undergoing repairs, and belonging to Capt. Crosby. This vessel is engaged in the lumber trade with California, and must be doing a good business, enabling the owner to pay the master $300, the mate $200, and the seamen $100 per month."—*Rev. S. C. Damon, Friend, Oct.* 15, 1845.

PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1877.

Portland is on both banks of the Willamette River, a tributary of the Columbia, and is about 105 miles from Astoria; it has a population of about 15,000 inhabitants. A ferry boat, which runs perpetually, connects East Portland with Portland proper. The whole country within range of our vision is bounded by a densely wooded circumference. Outside this circle the snow-capped mountains called Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams and Mt. Jepherson, lift up their lofty heads, but they are only visible now and then, owing to the dense smoke caused by the burning woods. Through the centre of the circle flows the river Willamette. On the right bank Portland rises as it were in terraces, the streets forming the meridians and parallels of latitude of the sphere. Every block of buildings and of building land is most regularly laid out. One has only to remember the name of the latitudinal and meridian streets, and then the way is easily found without the aid of compass, sextant, chronometer or policeman. The only difficulty one finds in navigation, is th rareity of the street names being posted upon the walls—but this no doubt is little felt by the citizens. Very few of the old residents seem to know the streets by their names. People are directed by the presence or absence of a church, or of some government building. Front Street lies along the bank of the River Willamette, and goes from one end of the town to the other. In this street are situated all the principal wholesale business houses, among which a resident of Honolulu can recognize some familiar names. Corbitt and Macleay, Allen and Lewis, McCraken & Co. (Hawaiian Consul,) Janian & Co. The traffic in this busy street is ceaseless; it would astonish our quiet Honolulu merchants. They would, I should think, imagine that it was perpetually steamer day, and even this thought would give them but faint idea of the business. In fact, there is very little difference between this street and also the next, which is called First Street, and any Thames Street, Blackwall, Lime St. or Broadway in the world. To give just one example of trade which I accidentally learned—the average number of eggs per week which are brought into the wholesale house from the country is twenty thousand dozen, and not unfrequently the number daily is five thousand dozen; not that this firm is solely in the egg line, seeing that in one year, the same firm shipped to foreign parts eighteen cargoes of wheat valued at one million and a half dollars gold, and the money turned over in one year by this said firm was two and three-quarter millions of dollars. Throughout the length of Front Street cars are constantly moving up and down. In First Street are the principal retail stores, and these are truly magnificent. However, there is not much difference between the merchandize sold in these grand buildings and that in Honolulu either in force or quality. Then the public buildings, the Banks, the Custom House, the Post Office, the Prison are all of beautiful stone. There are four banks: The British Columbia; Ladd and Tilton; First National Gold Bank; and the Oregon Saving's Bank—the last named deriving the stock principally from Scotland. Second and Third Streets, together with the streets which intersect them, are taken up with stores, both wholesale and retail. Along Fourth Street runs the Railway which extends about thirty miles into the country, as far as Grove. From this street until the town rises into the hills, the streets are paved with wood, the sidewalks being also of wood. And now begins the prettiest and most picturesque part of the town. Every one seems to vie with his neighbor as to who shall have the neatest and most beautiful residence. The one acre lots are very often wholly taken up with one house and its surroundings. —*Rev. A. Mackintosh, P. C. Advertiser, October* 20, 1877.

THE FRIEND.

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Boston Monday Lectures. Biology. By Joseph Cook, Boston. J. R. Osgood & Co., 1877.

Although we read and re-read Mr. Cook's Lectures as published in the Boston Advertiser, yet we are exceedingly glad to welcome the same in a neatly and compactly printed volume, still damp from the printer's office. This book was printed on the last days of September, and we received a copy by the steamer's mail, Oct. 18th, hence our readers may infer that Honolulu is not very far away from Boston, the "Hub of the Universe."

There is something exceedingly fresh and breezy about the Lectures of Mr. Cook, intended "to present the results of the freshest German, English and American scholarship on the most important and difficult topics concerning the relation of Religion and Science." Mr. Cook advances into the arena of discussion without apology and takes his stand beside Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and the great army of doubters and sceptics, and says: "Come, now, let us reason together." He asks no favors, but is ready to give and take as hard blows as the nature of the discussion demands. We are glad there is one youthful David, with "sling and smooth stones," who fears not the Giants who have been stalking about frightening timid believers in Divine Revelation, Miracles, God and Immortality. The time has come when Christian Philosophers and Divines have no business to skulk and apologize! It is equally refreshing to contemplate George Muller,—physically, mentally and spiritually—grandly endowed,—step upon the shores of America and declare: "During fifty-two years I have known the Lord Jesus Christ, whenever I have believed, I have received. During the past fifty-two years I have received a thousand, yes, ten thousand answers to my prayers." Such declarations are truly Pauline: "I know in whom I have believed."

We regard Muller, Cook and Moody as three great and mighty forces now operating upon the American mind and the world's spiritual agencies. A better time is coming, although the conflict will be sharp and fierce, even as that now witnessed on the bloody battle-field of Bulgaria and around Plevna. Victory is inscribed upon the Banner of Truth.

Mr. Cook has already commenced another course of Lectures, and they will appear first in the Boston Advertiser and will be extensively copied in other papers. We commend them to the attention of our readers.

☞ We would acknowledge papers for gratuitous distribution from Judge Judd and Mrs. Dickson. Also, from Mr. W. Wright, of Koloa, a valuable donation of books.

H. M. Whitney, Esq.—The onward march of improvement is removing certain old landmarks about our city, familiarized by long years of association. We do not feel half the sadness to part with these old and familiar mementoes, that we do to have some of our old neighbors and friends take their departure. It is with emotion of real sorrow that we learn our friend, neighbor and fellow-editor, H. M. Whitney, Esq., has finally decided to remove his family to Kau, Hawaii. Of course mere matters of sentiment must succumb to business prospects. For nearly thirty years Mr. Whitney has been a live element in the business affairs and news circles of Honolulu. He arrived here in the autumn of 1849. In a few months after his arrival he organized the Post Office, and printed the first post office stamps, and was honored with the appointment of postmaster. A book-store was soon added. In 1856 he established the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* newspaper, which was followed in four years by the native newspaper *Kuokoa*, both of which papers are now in successful operation. We are confident in asserting that Mr. Whitney has done more than any other individual on these islands to cater for the ever-insatiable desire for news in the public mind. He has never spared expense or exertion. Bennett and Greeley never did more for New York than Mr. Whitney has done for Honolulu and the Pacific generally. We are glad to learn that his business interests are not to be entirely withdrawn from Honolulu, and we hope at some future time he and his family may return hither, where they have spent so many years, and when they do return, it is our fervent hope they may come with a competence from the cane fields of Kau.

More Gospel Ministers in Demand.—It is a source of rejoicing, that we learn, a correspondence is in progress to provide each of the following localities with a foreign pastor—Makawao and Wailuku, on Maui, and Kohala, on Hawaii. This is a movement in the right line. Good preaching and faithful pastoral work are much needed, and the friends of good order and the gospel cannot possibly, be engaged in more healthful and wholesome christian work. Do not wait until rich, ere the good work is accomplished. In the early days of the California gold fever, it was said:

"All hearts
Are chill'd into the selfish prayer for gold."

We trust it may never be said and published, that all generous, noble and christian hearts on the Hawaiian Islands,

"Are chill'd into the selfish prayer for sugar."

For Sale.—An organ, with 8 stops, from the manufactory of S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. This instrument is in good order and may be inspected at the Sailor's Home. Price, $70.

A Man of One Idea.

This man is the Rev. George Muller of Bristol, England, now on a visit to the United States, where he expects to spend several months. This one idea is simple, noble, grand, sublime; it is taking God at his word, and heartily believing what God has said in the Bible about prayer and his willingness to answer prayer. Prayer is not a mere fanciful idea with him, but a hearty practical belief in God's willingness to do what he has said. As the papers will report his speeches and sermons, we would call the attention of our readers to whatever is published relating to the one idea of prayer, and the method of its illustration in Mr. Muller's case.

He commenced his career in England almost fifty years ago, or 1830. During this period he has provided for the support and education of 38,800 orphans, costing over $3,000,000, and he has distributed 467,000 Bibles, besides doing a vast amount of missionary work.

The character, career and life of such a man is worthy of profound study. It is the contemplation of such a career which will do much to arrest infidelity and scepticism. While Europe is sending over to the United States a wave of doubt, unbelief and scepticism, we are glad there is this one noble Christian German to stand forth boldly as a man of simple prayer and earnest belief in God as a hearer of prayer. Our Savior said, when upon earth, "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." Read the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John.

"A Yankee Tar and His Friends."—This is the title of an article in the October number of Scribner's Monthly, by Mrs. W. F. Armstrong, wife of W. N. Armstrong, Esq., who have recently paid our islands a visit. "The Yankee Tar" was no other personage than her honored father, Capt. E. E. Morgan, of Say-Brook, Conn., who commanded for many years some of the finest passenger ships belonging to the Black Star Line, sailing between New York and England. In making his passages he was frequently honored with the presence of many distinguished personages, among whom were Joseph Bonapart, Dickens, Thackeray and others. Through an acquaintance thus formed, he was introduced to much good society in England, including some very distinguished artists, Landseer, Doyle and others. This article is most skillfully illustrated by autographs and sketches, and richly merits a careful perusal, illustrating what a Yankee lad can accomplish, commencing his career as a common sailor. After retiring from the duties of his profession as a ship master, he did not loose his interest in the welfare of his sea faring companions, but in many ways labored for the physical and spiritual improvement.—Scribner's St. Nicholas for May contains another article from the facile pen of Mrs. Armstrong.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1—Am schr Joseph Woolley, Briggs, from Guano Is.
3—Am schr Bonanza, Miller, 14 days from San Fran
6—Am bktne Eureka, Wallace, 17 dys fm Eureka, Cal
6—Am brig Hesperian, Winding, 33 dys fm Baker's Is
8—French war steamer Limier, Capt Puech, 23 days from Esquimalt, B C.
8—R M S Australia, Cargill, 12 days and 23 hours from Auckland.
10—Am bktne Monitor, Emeson, 16 dys fm Eureka, Cal
10—Am bk Sierra Nevada, Koerner, 63 days from Newcastle, N S W.
11—Am schr Loleta, Dexter, from Arctic.
12—U S training-ship Jamestown, Com Glass, fm cruise
13—Am brig W H Meyer, Brown, 14 days fm San Fran.
13—Haw brig Julia M Avery, Avery, from Kauai.
15—Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Weeks, 15 days from Fanning's Island.
15—Am schr Una, Stoddard, 15½ dys from San Fran'co.
17—Am bk Turner, Newell, 144 days from Boston.
17—Am bktne Victor, Sievert, 28 days fm Port Gamble.
18—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, 8 days from San Francisco.
20—Am wh bk Hunter, Whitney, from a cruise
25—Haw wh brig Wm H Allen, Gilley, from the Arctic with 200 bbls walrus, 6000 ivory, 5000 bone.
25—Haw schr Haleakala, Hempstead, 17½ days fm San Francisco.
26—Am wh bk Milton, Hamblin, from Arctic, clean.
28—German brig Wilhelmine, 36 days fm Yokohama

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5—Am bk Edward James, O'Brien, for Portland, O.
9—R M S Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco.
9—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
10—Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Pope, for Portland, O.
13—Am brig Hesperian, Winding, for Port Townsend.
13—Am bktne Eureka, Wallace, for Eureka, Cal.
15—Am schr Joseph Woolley, Briggs, fr Guano Islands
17—Am bktne Monitor, Emeson, for Port Townsend.
18—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for Auckland.
23—French war steamer Limier, Capt Puech, for Tahiti
25—U S training-ship Jamestown, Glass, for San Fran
26—Am brig W H Meyer, Brown, for San Francisco.
26—Am schr Una, Stoddard, for Puget Sound.
27—Am bktn Victor, Sievert, for Port Gamble
28—Am bk Sierra Nevada, Koerner, for Port Townsend
30—Am schr Bonanza, Miller, for San Francisco
31—German brig Wilhelmine, for San Francisco

MEMORANDA.

Latest from the Arctic.

By the arrival of the Hawaiian whaling brig Wm H Allen on the 25th Oct, we have advices from the whaling fleet up to Sept 15th. Capt Owen furnishes the following:

Bk W A Farnsworth.....1 bowhead, 650 walrus
Bk Cleone.....125 sperm, 1 bowhead, 475 walrus
Bk Eliza.....1 bowhead, 650 walrus
Bk Helen Mar.....4 bowheads, 300 walrus
Bk Mercury.....1 bowhead, 1250 walrus
Ship Milton (since arrived).....clean
Bk Mount Wollaston.....4 bowheads, 100 walrus
Bk Northern Light.....125 sperm, 3 bowheads, 650 walrus
Bk Norman.....140 sperm, 6 bowheads, 700 walrus
Bk Pacific.....1 bowhead, 500 walrus
Bk Progress.....2 bowheads, 650 walrus
Bk Rainbow.....140 sperm, 6 bowheads, 700 walrus
Bk Roman.....80 sperm, 3 bowheads, 400 walrus
Bk Sea Breeze.....1250 walrus
Bk Thos Pope.....2 bowheads, 650 walrus
Bk Dawn.....2 bowheads, 450 walrus
Bk Florence.....4 bowheads, 700 walrus
Brig W H Allen.....250 walrus

REPORT AND LOSS OF BARK THREE BROTHERS OF NEW BEDFORD.—Sailed from Honolulu for the Arctic Ocean March 25, 1877; passed Fox Islands April 11, and made the ice on the 14th in lat 57° N and long 157° W. From this date to June 19 cruised along and among the ice in Behring Sea, without success. Passed Behring Straits June 22; took 500 bbls walrus oil, also 5 bowheads off Point Barrow in August which made 450 bbls oil and 7500 lbs bone.

Sept 7 ship was closed in the pack ice in foggy weather, and while trying to work in shore to a safe position was pressed between large floes in 6½ fathoms water to the eastward of Point Barrow, and remained in this exposed situation until the 10th, when after consulting my officers we decided could see no chance of saving the ship, and were compelled to abandon her to save the lives of myself, officers and crew. Accordingly we hauled our boats across the ice and took what provisions we could and a bag of clothing for each man, and made the best of our way to three vessels in sight which proved to be bark Pacific, Capt Smithers, Mount Wollaston, Capt Barker, and brig W H Allen, Capt Gilley, who we found were only waiting for us, viewing our chance as hopeless to save our ship,—and I would here acknowledge thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown us by them, and also to Capt Keenan of bark A W Farnsworth and Capt Campbell of bark Norman, who were in sight and waiting to receive a part of my officers and crew. I accepted the invitation of a passage down in the W H Allen, and would again add heartfelt thanks to Capt Gilley for his generous hospitality.

—The past season has been quite a singular one, some of the ships getting into Behring Straits early in May and others not until the middle of June; the first finding many walrus and doing well, and the others became involved in the ice in Behring Sea. It has proved that there was quite a show of bowheads in the ice in the latter place, but only a few were taken on account of foggy weather and the prevalent winds being adverse to working through the ice to where they were, and finally most of the fleet passed into the Arctic Ocean ahead of whales in foggy weather.

Respectfully, &c,
L C OWEN,
Late Master bk Three Brothers

REPORT OF HAW WH BRIG W H ALLEN, G GILLEY, MASTER.—Sailed from Honolulu April 21st, and arrived at Fox Island May 10th, 19 days passage. From that date to June 22d cruised in the ice for whales, and on the 24th passed Cape East. July 5th, while becalmed between Cape East and Cape Prince of Wales, three canoes approached the vessel, for the purpose of obtaining liquor, but were refused, on account of their being drunk, in consequence thereof a row ensued on board, and we were compelled to drive them off as soon as possible, resulting in killing one of the crew (Hawaiian) and wounding two. From that time to the 31st cruising for walrus and trading; found plenty of ice and scarcity of whales on the east shore. Cruised off Point Barrow and to the east as far as Return Reef until September, started for the south; passed through good deal of young ice and also harder ones further south. On the 18th passed through Cape East, and Oct 6th went through Onimack Strait, thence to port had variable weather.

CAPT HAMBLIN of the whaleship Milton, which arrived Oct 26th, reports that his ship sprang aleak in the Arctic by coming in contact with a piece of ice, which struck her about six feet below the water line. Put back and ran into the land, ship leaking 16,000 strokes in 24 hours. Sept 20, after getting clear of the ice succeeded in partially stopping the leak. Passed through Fifty passage Oct 6. Reports ship Roman, stove on bluff of bow, about the water line, and put back to Point Barrow to repair.

REPORT OF AMER SCHR JOS WOOLLEY.—Left San Francisco June 30 at 5 p m; experienced very heavy weather first three days out, wind from NW; light winds from that time up to 17th July, with heavy rains. Arrived at Fanning's Island on the 18th; found Gov Gregg and all on the island well; left there on the 20th for Jarvis Island, arriving on the 26th. Found the bark Belle of Oregon loading; everything going on prosperously on the island; left there on the 28th for Baker's Island, and experienced a strong easterly current with heavy rains, arriving there on the 21st August. Found all well on the island; landed provisions and laid off and on all night, wind died away, carrying us to eastward on the 22d in long 176° 02' lat 7° N; on the 28th fell in with brig Hesperian, Capt Winding, found the brig had lost her false keel in lat 7° 8, long 175° 54' W, having experienced light baffling winds and rain for some 30 days. Sept 1 arrived back at the island; landed balance of supplies and left same day for Howland's Island, leaving brig Hesperian lying off and on, landing supplies and material; proceeded to Howland's, arriving there on the 3d Sept, found all well and left for Honolulu same day. First 14 days out had light airs from E and ESE, with a light easterly current up to long 165° 15' W and lat 20° N, and found the current had shifted to go to westward, found easterly current had shifted from 5 to 7° N where it is always found, the weather appearing much better than it had for a month; sighted Kauai and Oahu on the 27th, arriving at Honolulu on the 2d Oct at 5 p m, all well; taken in tow by the steam tug "Robbie," Capt Black, and towed in successfully with exception of the parting of the ring stopper on schooner, which of course was no fault of the tug.

ROBERT BRIGGS, Master.

REPORT OF AM SCHR LOLETA, DEXTER, MASTER.—Left Honolulu for the Arctic May 7th, with light winds and pleasant weather all the way up; 29th, made the ice in lat 57° 40' N, long 178° 30' E, found the ice heavy and closely packed, cruised along to the eastward untill June 6th, then finding the ice more open, worked through and came into open water in Anaidas Sea; 12th, at Marcus Bay and Indian Point the shores all clear of ice; 15th, Diomedes and Cape East found considerable quantity of ice in this vicinity; saw quite a number of ships and schooners after this; from 25th to the 27th saw quantity of whales while lying at Cape East, the natives succeeded in killing three. Spoke and heard from previous to August 1st the following vessels: Barks Progress, 600 walrus; Thomas Pope, 400 do; Mercury, 800 do; Florence, 800 do and 1 whale; Roman, 500 do and 2 whales; Helen Mar, 400 do and 1 whale; Mt Wollaston, 400 do and 2 whales; W A Farnsworth, 300 do; Sea Breeze, 1000 do; brig W H Allen, 400 do, 3000 lbs bone and 5000 ivory; she was boarded between Diomedes and Cape Prince of Wales by natives from Cape York, and attempted to use force to obtain liquors and tobacco, etc, but they were repulsed by the captain, officers and crew, 15 natives killed and bore overboard, and two of the brig's crew cut by the Indians, not dangerous. Barks Rainbow, 145 sperm, 1000 walrus and 2 whales; Three Brothers, 500 bbls oil. Barks Jenny Pits and Legal Tender were at St Lawrence Bay, waiting to take oil from the whalers, but as yet two had only arrived the Rainbow and Three Brothers, and their oil shipped on board the Legal Tender. Left St Lawrence Bay Aug 1st and Plover Bay on the 7th, arriving at Petropaulvaski on the 22d, and sailed again on the 5th September; Hutchingson, Kole & Co's schr Dagmo and stmr Alexander were at Petropaulvaski, the former bound to Robin's Island, Ochostk Sea, the latter to sail for San Francisco on the 9th. The whaling bark Milton was at Petropaulvaski about the middle of June to get a permit to whale in the Ochostk Sea, but could not get it as there was no authority to give it. The natives on Behring's Island found a large sperm whale which drifted ashore, they obtained about 40 bbls oil, and shipped by steamer Alexander. The weather throughout the season has been very mild and pleasant. Crossed the Meridian in 45° 30' N; on the 19th spoke schr Flying Mist, otter hunter, from Ochostk Sea, with 165 otter skins the season. From lat 40° N, long 170° W, had light winds from SSW to ESE; been 36 days from Petropaulvaski, and had to beat most of the way. Took the trades in lat 28° 30' N, from thence to port had strong trades.

REPORT OF SCHR HALEAKALA, B B HEMPSTEAD, MASTER.—Left San Francisco Oct 7 with light winds from the southwest; lay 26 hours outside the bar in a calm, next two days fresh breezes from the northwest; next six days light baffling winds from all points of the compass, next six days light winds from northeast to southeast; last three days stormy winds from east. Oct 25 at 9 a m made the Island of Molokai bearing south distance 20 miles. Arrived in port at 4 p m.

REPORT OF HAW SCHR GIOVANNI APIANI, WM P WEEKS, MASTER.—Left Honolulu Aug 27th for Fanning's and Washington Islands, the NE trades blowing strong until we arrived in lat 7° N, when it hauled to the westward. For 10 days we encountered nothing but light variable winds and calms, with a strong easterly current, finding it impracticable to reach Fanning's Island in the latitutde of it, we worked to the southward, got a slant from SE and ran up to the island, after an 18 days passage. While at Fanning's had much rain and heavy squalls of wind, accompanied with very violent thunder and lightning. Took Mr Greigg and family up to Washington Island, after taking in oil returned again to Fanning's with my passengers. Left Oct 1st with light winds until in lat 14° N, when it came on to blow from the NE with heavy squalls and very high cross sea. On nearing Hawaii was compelled to heave-to under close sail in order to save my deck load, and in that manner worked through the heavy sea at the SW end of Hawaii, arriving at Honolulu on the 15th, 15 days passage.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Bonanza, Oct 3—Mr Mann, Mr Olsen, Mr Shields.

FROM SYDNEY—Per Australia, Oct 8th—Miss Mount, Mr Robertson, Mr Anson, Jas Davidson.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Australia, Oct 9th—Jos Hyman, Mrs J H Josselyn, Rev Mr Dodge and 2 ladies, E Clausesen, Capt Holt and servant, Jno Young, F Morton and wife, G B Peacock, A P Johnson, Ed Rowe, D McAvoy, Jno Jones, Wm Jessett, Wm Gable, H C Diamond, R F Coleman, W R Coleman, Ahsen.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Oct 9th—Mr Lambert, wife and 2 children, Mr Wooley, wife and 2 children, W F Needham, C L Norris, F Barker, Mrs Soule and daughter, Miss Dudoit, H H Chamberlain.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per W H Meyer, Oct 13th—J Gentile, Thos Flemmieg, Mr Rudie, F Andenot.

FOR GUANO ISLANDS—Per Joseph Woolley, Oct 15th—John Smith, Chas Ghidden, Wm H Foye and 20 native laborers.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Victor, Oct 17th—M J Holgate.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Sydney, Oct 18th—His Ex Jno O Dominis, F S Pratt, O G Rose, Capt A W Pierce, Mrs P D Peterson and daughter, Jos Brewer, D Noonan, Miss Noonan, W W Durham, wife and infant, Mrs Fleck, G W Fogg, W Weight, Z S Spalding, wife, 3 children and servant, W H Dimond, Mrs Frank Brown, H T Turton, wife and family, Mr Titeus, H Turton, M Phillips, C L'Orange, wife and maid, Dr J W Smith, Dr T P Tisdale, A Herbert, G W Dickie, W H Lewes, W H Reed and wife, and 36 in steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per W H Meyer, Oct 26th—S Rudge, Mr Redfern, G F Wells.

MARRIED.

PFLUGER—MOUNT.—In this city, Oct 10th, by the Rev Mr Blackburn, Mr JOHN WILLIAM PFLUGER to Miss EMILY, only daughter of the late Henry Mount, M D, of Melbourne, Aus.

LOVEJOY—DWIGHT.—In this city, Oct 11th, by the Rev Mr Dwight, Mr J H LOVEJOY to Miss JULIETTE DWIGHT.

CAMPBELL—MAIFINEPINE—In this city, October 30th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., to Miss ABIGAIL MAIPINEPINE.

DIED.

BOLABOLA—On board bark Three Brothers in the Arctic Ocean, August 18, of consumption, DAVID BOLABOLA, a native of Tahiti.

CATO—On board bark Three Brothers, Aug 25, JOHN CATO, a Portugese of the Western Islands, very suddenly; disease unknown.

PEIRCE.—On board steamer City of Sydney, Oct 15th, on the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, HARRIET ATWOOD DURFEE, wife of Capt A W Peirce of this city, a native of Tiverton (now Fall River) Mass, aged 61 years. Her remains were brought to Honolulu for interment. ☞ New Bedford and Fall River papers please copy.

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THE following lines were written by a recent visitor,—a young lady in her early teens,—who found much to admire in our island scenery. We are glad our mountains have not escaped her notice, although in her travels she has looked upon Mount Lebanon, the Alps, and other mountain ranges.

The sun was just appearing,
On the calm and lovely day,
When our strong and noble steamer
Entered Honolulu Bay.

Just on the shore before us
The half hidden city lay,
Looking green and lovely
In the light of coming day.

Behind the peaceful valley
As if to guard it, stand
Those dark and rugged mountains
Proud monarchs of the land.

But now our ship draws nearer,
And as it onward glides,
The natives crowd around it
Eager to climb its sides.

But soon we reach the city
And see to our surprise,
The rows of pretty cottages
On every hand arise.

And when we meet the WELCOMES
So cordially bestowed,
We feel almost at home again
With all the kindness showed.

For lingering in the sunlight
Of this lovely sea-girt isle,
We lose, in all its quiet beauty,
Our troubles for a while.

And when we leave Oahu's shores,
And reach our home and cares,
We'll not forget our Island friends,
But name them in our prayers. A.

The "Brotherly Love,"—A Brig One Hundred and Thirteen Years Old.

To render intelligible an extract from a letter recently received from a correspondent in Liverpool, we republish the following item from our May number:

CAPTAIN COOK'S VESSEL.—That the *Brotherly Love*, the vessel on board of which the great circumnavigator, and discoverer of New South Wales and Victoria, Captain Cook, served his time and obtained his certificate as mate, should be at this time, after the lapse of upwards of a century, going on her accustomed voyages, must appear wonderful to every one—but peculiarly interesting to the colonists of the continent whose unbounded resources, through Cook's scientific genius, were opened to the world. Yet, there is the fact, that only the other day, this fine old vessel, amidst the admiration of numbers who witnessed her departure, left South Shields for one of the ports on the Baltic. With the exception of Nelson's ship, the *Victory*, there surely cannot be any vessel afloat of such historic interest. This grand old hulk ought, if not preserved as a great maritime relic by the British nation, to be floating in the New World, in the beautiful harbor of Port Jackson, at Sydney. —*Sydney Herald.*

"I am no stranger to your excellent paper the FRIEND, which, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Geo. Legge of Messrs. Balfour & Williamson's Home, I generally get a look at every month. In a recent issue you give an extract from a Sydney paper regarding the ship *Brotherly Love*, rendered notable as being the vessel in which the famous Captain Cook learned his first rudiments of seamanship. Feeling interested in that statement, I wrote to the owner of the *Brotherly Love*, and sent him your paper, which he read with much satisfaction and returned, accompanied with a pleasant letter and a photograph of the good old ship. She stands in Lloyd's book thus: '*Brotherly Love*, brig of Shields, built in Ipswich, 1764, 214 tons; owner, James Young, South Shields.' I have much pleasure in enclosing the picture and a copy of Mr. Young's letter; they may prove interesting to some in your far away isle of the sea. The Sydney paper says something about the propriety of having the *Brotherly Love* sent out to Australia as a memento of Captain Cook. How would it do, after having spent her 113 years in their stormy latitudes to have her sailing in Hawaiian waters? Surely the place where the gallant navigator met with his untimely death, (permit me to repeat the words of his excellent first lieutenant, King, on finishing his account of the tragedy—'Thus perished our great, our honored commander'!) would be more in keeping with his memory than any spot in Australia.

* * * * *

"I send you a copy of the letter from Jas. Young, Esq., owner of the *Brotherly Love:*

"'Dear sir: I am much obliged by your sending me the Honolulu paper for perusal. The old ship still goes on her way rejoicing, in good order. Her qualities as a sea boat we may expect has saved her weathering many a storm. The only fear at sea with her is being run down by S. S. (screw steamers).'

"Yours, &c., MARTIN ROBINSON.
"6 Hope Place, Liverpool, Aug. 30, 1877."

N. B.—We would acknowledge a photograph of the *Brotherly Love*, which may be seen in Whitney's book-store.

[For the Friend.]

Christian Sympathy.

BY REV. D. DOLE.

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." The law of Christ is love. "A new commandment I give you that ye love one another." "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you." Now the Lord Jesus, our great high priest, can and does sympathize in our infirmities. *Sympathize* is the very word used in the Greek. (Heb. 4:15). Peter exhorts, "Be ye all of one mind, *sympathizing* one with another." (1 Pet. 3:8). When love is in exercise in the hearts of Christians, when every succeeding day brings a new experience of the faithfulness and loving kindness of their heavenly Father, and every succeeding night marks an advance in the pilgrimage towards the celestial city, then sympathy is easy. Then they that fear the Lord speak often one to another. Then with the Psalmist, they delight to make the praise of their heavenly Father glorious, and to tell what he has done for their souls. (Ps. 66 : 2 and 16). Then with tender sympathy they find out the discouragements and perplexities, the conflicts and the triumphs, the sorrows and the joys of fellow pilgrims and strengthen them with kind words, rejoicing with them that rejoice and sharing the sorrows of the sorrowful. Thus do they bear one another's burden. But in seasons of declension, when worldliness invades the church, and the love of many waxes cold, and church members, speaking out of the abundance of the heart, cease to speak of heavenly things, and their prayers lose their fervency, and the word of God is no longer their study and meditation, and salvation seems of little importance, then is Christian sympathy well nigh extinct. Young disciples are left to get along as best they may. If any of them are prisoners in doubting castle, no one knows it. Consequently there is no one to point them to the key of promise, by which they may unfasten the locks and make their escape. If any of them become discouraged through many temptations, there is no one to find it out, and to point them to the Lord Jesus, who was in like manner tempted, who tenderly sympathizes with all his tempted followers, and who succors all who apply to him. In this state of things it is not to be expected that efforts will be made to win to Christ those who are without hope and without God in the world. There are none to say to those in the broad way as Moses said to his father-in-law, "Come with us, and we will do you good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

Does this language apply to the people of Honolulu? A young merchant came to town, took a seat in one of the churches, and there he appeared regularly Sabbath after Sabbath for months, yet during all this time, no one bid him welcome; no one enquired after his spiritual condition. Was it strange that the conviction forced itself upon his mind that no one cared for his soul?

To be able to exercise Christian sympathy one must be in sympathy with the Lord Jesus; must feel his constraining love, and yield to that influence. He that loves the Lord Jesus will love his image wherever it is discovered; and more than this, he will love those whom the Lord Jesus loves, and for whom he died. This is Christian sympathy, and it is not a latent power. It manifests itself in kind words and in self-denying works. It is the spirit of Christ acted out; "and if any one have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. DAVIDSON,
Attorney at Law.
Office over Mr. Whitney's Book-store, formerly occupied by Judge Austin. Honolulu, H. I. de-1876

DR. F. B. HUTCHINSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant Streets; Residence, Nuuanu Avenue, near School Street.
Office Hours, 9 to 11 A. M. fel '76

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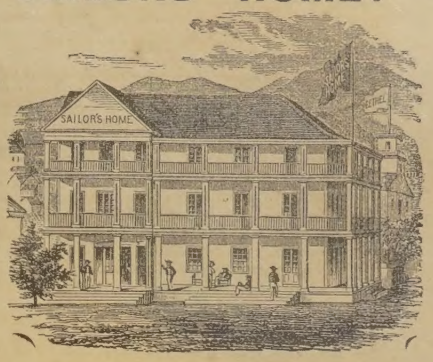

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Honlulu, January 1, 1875. *Manager.*

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On the Hawaiian Group; and it is a well established fact that our Carriage Trimming is as well executed as any in New York City or elsewhere. We therefore feel warranted in saying that we can manufacture as good a class of work in Honolulu as can be found in any part of the world. We will also state here that we fully intend to work at the lowest possible rates, WEST & CHAYTER.

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HARRISON, BETWEEN MAIN AND SPEAR STREETS.

THROUGH THE EXERTIONS OF THE LADIES' SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, and the liberality of the General Government, a SEAMAN'S HOME is now being fitted up on Harrison, between Main and Spear streets, to which seamen of all nations are invited to make their home while in this port.

The Building is of brick, large and commodious, fronting on three streets, commanding a fine view of the harbor and city, conveniently located near the center of the water front, and capable of accommodating about 500 lodgers, with good dining room, reading and smoking room, chapel, etc. The house will be conducted on strict temperance principles like similar homes in other parts of this country and Europe.

"THE FRIEND,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence
PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON.

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One Copy per annum.....$2.00
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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Hymn of Faith.

BY MISS M. G. BRAINARD.

I know not what will befall;
God hangs a mist o'er my eyes.
And before each step of my onward path
He causes new scenes to rise;
And each joy that he sends me, comes
As a glad and sweet surprise.

I see not a step before me,
As I tread out the days of the year,
But the past is still in God's keeping,
The future his mercy will clear;
And what seems dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.

For, perchance, the dreadful future
Has less bitter than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the waters
Before I stoop to drink;
Or if Marah must be Marah,
He will stand beside its brink.

It may be, he has waiting
For the coming of my feet,
Some gift of such rare blessedness,
Some joy so strangely sweet,
That my lips can only tremble
With the thanks I cannot speak.

Oh, blissful, peaceful ignorance,
It's blessed not to know;
It keeps me quiet in those arms
Which will not let me go;
And hushes my soul to rest
On the bosom which loves me so.

So I go on, not knowing—
I would not if I might—
I would rather walk with God in the dark
Than walk alone in the light;
I would rather walk with him by faith
Than walk alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials
Which the future may disclose;
Yet I never had a sorrow
But what the dear Lord chose;
So I press back the coming tears,
With the whispered words, "He knows."

[Selected for the Friend.]

Prayer.

There is no real harm, but prayer will aid us to escape. There is no real good, but prayer will aid us to secure. There is no burden in life, that prayer will not bring us new strength to bear. There is no temptation that ever assails us, but prayer will give us new power to resist. Prayer aids us in our perplexities, and gives us strength to rise above depression. There is no dark cloud lowering over the future, but prayer will enable us to look above and beyond it.

Christian experience in all ages of the world testifies like the voice of many waters, that prayer intensifies every blessing and lightens every burden; it scatters our fears and transfigures our sorrows; it invigorates in us all that is good, and weakens whatever is bad; it helps to understand ourselves and God, and to live in joyous peace with both and in jubilant readiness for Heaven.—*Congregationalist.*

Ozymaudias of Egypt.

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which still survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal these words appear;
'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!'
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

P. B. SHELLEY.

[From the Christian Union.]

Christ's Answer to the Great Question.

BY REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

What is God? men asked. The Stoics answered and said: God is the impersonal soul of the universe. God is everything, and everything is God. Matter is divine. The soul is but more etheral matter. Stones and mountains, trees and animals, men and women are but manifestations of the diety. The universe itself is only a period in the development of God. All things are as they are by inseperable necessity. Storms must blow on until they exhaust themselves, and if you are caught in them there can be nothing for you but to take your chance. The only support for life is a granite will. Indifference is religion. Pleasure is no good; pain is no evil. The noblest man is he who dwells apart, in sublime apathy, unmoved by any change, unstirred by any passion, asking no assistance, wasting no sympathy, gazing from an iron earth toward a brazen heaven.

What is God? men asked again. The Epicureans answered the question and said: Pleasure is the end of life. If animal indulgence be the highest pleasure, be it so; enjoy yourself. If the action and culture of the intellect be the highest pleasure, be it so. But self-indulgence is the end. All things centre in the self. And so it follows that the sick woman in the crowd could not touch the utmost fringe of his garment but that he would notice it. When the sisters of Bethany are weeping Jesus must mingle his tears with theirs. Nor could little children be brought within his presence except the Lord "would take them up in his arms, put his hands upon them and bless them."

I have seen a wood-cut of an old Vienna camero representing the apotheosis of the Emperor Augustus. He is seated on a throne. The God's surround him. He holds the emblems of dominions in his hands. The laurel wreath is just about to be laid upon his brow. And below him there is represented the misery and sorrow of the world. Men stagger under great burdens or sit with head in hand bewailing their distress. Headless trunks lie prone on battle-fields. Old age beseeches war for mercy vainly; tender maidens and little children lift up imploring hands but are struck ruthlessly down. And all the time Augustus, now become a God, sits unmoved, never turning so much as one pitying glance earthward, but gazing always straight away in stolid unconcern. Such was man's idea of God till Jesus came.

I have seen another picture. It is called Christus Consolator. Christ is seated on a throne. He is Lord of all. Before him are gathered the outcast and miserable of the world. The aged man bent beneath the burden of a century, the sick man wasting with slow disease, the slave lifting hands heavy with chains, the mother weeping above her dead babe—all these are there; and over all the Savior's hands are lifted and he is speaking heed and care and help for all.

It is such a God men need—the God made maifest in Jesus Christ. Prayer into his heart is mightily real. There is shining hope amid the densest darkness since *God is such a God.*

In the States, especially in New England, the Y. M. C. Associations are accustomed to make, occasionally, a thorough canvass of of the more thickly populated districs with a view to arouse religious interest amongst all classes. Committees are appointed by the State Association, of some evangelist or clergyman assisted by three or four young men, who visit a certain number of towns, staying two or three days at each place and holding meetings morning, afternoon and evening, talking also personally with as many as possible. The hearty cooperation of the local ministry is always met with. These canvasses have been signally blessed and thousands trace their first interest in Christ to such meetings. A proposal of something of the kind in behalf of these Islands was made at the last meeting of our Y. M. C. A. We believe much could be accomplished especially amongst the native population by this kind of work and hope to see the experiment tried.

Another tent service was held on the Esplanade by the Y. M. C. A. on Sabbath evening Oct. 21st. The audience was considerably larger than at the previous meeting. Interesting addresses were made by Dr. Damon, Pres. Pratt, and S. B. Dole, Esq.

There are in the United States and Canada 800 Young Men's Christian Associations with a membership of 100,000 and owning property to the extent of $250,000,000.